

BCS Cobra Invitational Tournament

Invasive Species Answer Sheet

School Name:			
Team No.			
Score:	/ 103	Tie Breaker points	Rank:

Station 1	
1. Musk Thistle, <i>Carduus nutans</i>	
2. This species can have a two year life cycle, the immature rosettes overwinter.	
3. Seeds are dispersed via wind.	
4. Fig Buttercup, <i>Ficaria verna</i>	
5. C (moist, forested floodplains)	
6. T	
Station 2	
1. D	
2. A	
3. G	
4. I	
5. E	
6. C	
7. J	
8. F	
9. B	
10. H	
Station 3	
1. A	
2. E	
3. D	

4. B
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. E
10. E
Station 4
1. Stink Bug
2. E
3. E
Station 5
1. Emerald ash borer, <i>Agrilus planipennis</i>
2. 4 species of ash (the four major species in the US)
3. Projecting spine of carina
4. Pygidium
Station 6
1. Pterois volitans. Lionfish. (Many common names, but THIS is the common name on list needed for credit)
2. 1980's
3. Preys on native species, has venomous spines (must have both for full credit. ½ credit of only one answer) 2points
4. "If you can't beat them, Eat them" or "Eat Lionfish" (intent to eat them out of existence)
Station 7
1. Pistia stratiotes. Water lettuce
2 .Unknown. (Accept: <u>Possibly</u> native to U.S. Also accept: <u>May have arrived</u> in ballast water)
3. Grows into dense mats that clog waterways. Also accept steals light and O2 from water, killing fish 2points
4. Lakes, ponds and slow moving streams in tropical, subtropical and warmer temperate regions
Station 8
1. Alliaria petiolata. Garlic Mustard.

2. Cultivated for food and medicinal use.
3. 1868
4. Europe
Station 9
1.B
2.A
Station 10
1.C
2.D
Station 11
1.C
2.A
Station 12
1.B
2.C
Station 13
1. Procambarus clarkii. Red swamp crayfish.
2. They have been found to reduce amphibian populations in California and Spain 2points
3.This species has the ability to tolerate brackish water , unusual for most crayfish. They also have been recorded to have the ability to cross several miles of relatively dry ground , and can burrow into the ground during extended dry periods . (Any of the three bolded answers are accepted. All three bolded answers can be used to break ties.) 2points, Tie Breaker 1
Station 14
1. Pectinophora gossypiella. Pink Bollworm.
2. Possibly East Indian Ocean origin.
3. Adults lay eggs on cotton balls; once hatched, the larvae eat the seeds and damage the fibers of the cotton, reducing the yield and quality. 2 points
4. Arrived from northern Mexico naturally or through infested shipments.
Station 15

1. Solanum viarum. Tropical Soda Apple.
2. Southeastern U.S. (arrived in Louisiana, spread to almost entire state of FL, and other southern states).
3. 1988
4. Crowds out native species and forage for livestock. 2 points
5. USDA Noxious Weeds Program. Tie Breaker 2
Station 16
1. Ips typographus. European Spruce Bark Beetle
2. Not currently established in the U.S.
3. Destructive pest of spruce that has caused extensive tree losses in Europe. 2 points
4. Intercepted in packing crates and unprocessed wood items at ports.
5. Any 2 of these: Trap Trees. Clearcutting trees. Pheromone traps. Removal of attractive material, such as logs with bark, weakened trees, and windthrow , may help prevent outbreaks. 2 points
Station 17
1. Thousand Cankers Disease
2. Balsam Woolly Adelgid
3. Asiatic Sand Sedge
4. Himalayan Balsam
5. Chinese Yam
Station 18
1. Parrot Feather
2. Yellow Floating Heart
3. European Frog-bit
4. Water Chestnut
5. European Water-clover
Station 19
1. Common Buckthorn
2. Rhamnus cathartica
3. 1880's

4. Eurasia
5. 26 years
Station 20
1.Ornamental
2. Toxic Sap causes skin irritation and blindness
3. Illegal to sell across state lines, Illegal to transport across state lines Tie Breaker 3
Station 21
1. Orconectes rusticus. Rusty Crayfish.
2. Ohio River drainage.
3. 1960's.
4. Competes with native species and causes a decline in native species abundance. 2 points
Station 22
1. C Tie Breaker 4
2. D